**Vocabulary**

Weather - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Water Cycle - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Humidity - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Relative Humidity - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Condensation - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Dew point - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Reading Notes**

1. We see a rainbow because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the atmosphere break up sunlight into the colors of the visible spectrum.
2. Water exists in our atmosphere as solid, liquid and gas. Give an example of where each state occurs.
3. What is the water cycle?
4. Describe each step of the water cycle. (Use figure 1)

Condensation –

Evaporation –

Transpiration –

Precipitation –

Runoff –

1. The ability of air to hold water vapor depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Figure 3 shows that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air can hold more water vapor than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air.
3. True or False: Relative humidity is given as a percent.
4. What is the relative humidity of saturated air?
5. How do you find the relative humidity of air that is not saturated?
6. If temperature stays the same, relative humidity changes as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enters or leaves air.
7. If the amount of water vapor stays the same, relative humidity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as temperature rises and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as temperature drops.
8. A pyschrometer measures relative humidity using two thermometers. What does the dry-bulb thermometer measure?
9. What happens when air passes over the wet-bulb thermometer?
10. If there is less humidity in the air, the water will evaporate more quickly and the temperature will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. If the humidity is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, only a small amount of water will evaporate and there will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in temperature.
12. What does a large difference between the two readings tell us about the air?
13. The droplets that form on the outside of a cold glass formed because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. What must happen to air in order for condensation to form?
15. Air becomes saturated when it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to its dew point.
16. What does water vapor need before it can condense?

**Section Review Questions**

1. What is the difference between humidity and relative humidity?
2. What are two ways that air can become saturated with water vapor?
3. What does a relative humidity of 75% mean?
4. How does the water cycle contribute to condensation?
5. What happens to relative humidity as the air temperature drops below the dew point?